

for the first time since the 1936-39 civil war.

FEATURES

Economic recession bites into book sales

By Tony Carritt
Reuter

FRANKFURT — The world economic recession is biting into book sales, with governments chopping the budgets of lending libraries and readers shunning hardback editions in favour of cheaper paperbacks.

"The first thing that goes by the board during a recession is culture and that means books," said Peter Czerwonska of the West German publishers' and booksellers' federation.

He is among more than 5,000 publishers now in Frankfurt attending the industry's largest and most important international gathering, at a time when profits are under pressure and expected to be as bad or worse than last year.

The Frankfurt book fair's theme this year is religion and authors including the Dalai Lama, the Maharishi Mahesh Yogi and a priestess of the Hopi tribe of Indians from the Rocky Mountains will be mingling with the crowds.

Those exotic names may succeed in diverting the attention of the 170,000 visitors expected from the general public, but many publishers' minds will be focused on flagging sales.

Government spending cuts in many countries have chopped the budgets of public libraries, a huge and, until recently, stable market for publishers, particularly of scientific books.

Despite the prevailing gloom, publishers agree that the book trade has weathered the recession considerably better than many other industries.

About 5,540 publishers from 86 countries are displaying a record 295,000 books this year, some 86,000 of which are new titles. The five-day fair has become an international market place where publishing and translation rights change hands in deals worth millions of dollars.

Disproving the theory that television would ruin the industry, book sales in most countries have grown steadily since the World War II. In France they doubled between 1960 and 1980, and British publishers have doubled their market over the last 30 years.

But the recession is now taking hold and retail book sales are falling in continental Europe and the United States.

"People are used to cheap books and don't like paying the higher prices which rising production costs force on publishers," Mr. Czerwonska said.

Cheap paperback books are preferred to appear on the shelves, the reading public has started to shun hard-cover editions, the industry's main money spinners.

Publishers in the United States, the world's largest book producer, say 1982 is shaping up as a flat year, while the West German ind-

ustry is cautiously optimistic that business could pick up after a weak start, according to Federation Chairman Guenther Christensen.

Retail book sales are down \$4.3 million in the United States so far this year, although areas such as school textbooks and book club issues are holding up, according to the trade magazine publishers' weekly.

The picture is similar in West Germany, where booksellers' net profits fell by half to 0.6 per cent of turnover last year and all-round book sales over the last two months have fallen two to three per cent in real terms compared with 1981.

Sales in France also are expected to drop slightly this year, according to a spokesman for the French National Publishers' Association.

The result is growing caution, with many publishers cutting back the number of new titles they bring on the market, said Dr. Eberhard Lupau of West German's Luchterhand publishing house.

Last year the total of new books launched in West Germany fell 12 per cent, the first drop for six years, and publishing sources said they expected the number to fall again this year.

Book piracy adds to the industry's problems. The International Publishers' Association in Geneva estimates cheap reproductions cost publishers worldwide \$850 million a year.

The book trade is now pinning hopes for a late upturn on the lucrative Christmas season, when West German publishers achieve an average 27 per cent of their annual turnover.

The outlook is already brighter for the British book trade, which shows signs of pulling out of a recession that began to hit their businesses about a year earlier than most others.

"Two to three years ago big publishers like Penguin, Collins and Hutchinson all went into loss," said Desmond Clarke, director of Britain's Book Marketing Council.

"But the most recent results show all the major groups have considerably improved the situation," he said. "They are now leaner and fitter."

However, exports, which account for 37 per cent of the British book market, have been badly hit over the last few years by education cuts in some major markets and shortages of foreign exchange in others.

This year's fair is the 34th since Frankfurt became the Federal Republic's book centre at the end of World War II, but the town has a history of book fairs stretching back 520 years to shortly after Johannes Gutenberg invented the printing press in the nearby town of Mainz in 1455.

The religious theme of this year's fair means a wide number of orthodox and unorthodox faiths are likely to be represented, but most books on show are expected to reflect more general reading trends, the organisers say.

While a stable readership has assured literary works of a steady market share in many countries, sales of leisure and hobby books have grown in the past decade as the working week has become shorter.

In West Germany, readers are also turning increasingly to non-fiction books which give advice on how to run their lives or contribute to topical debates on political, ecological or sociological subjects, Mr. Czerwonska said.

A teenager is Greece's new musical sensation

By Kerin Hope

ATHENS (A.P.) — Dimitris Sgouros, a 13-year-old pianist who likes to read comic books, has become Greece's greatest classical musical sensation since Maria Callas first sang with the Greek National Opera almost 10 years ago.

Away from the keyboard, Dimitris is a soft-spoken student from Piraeus, the industrial port of Athens. But when he plays the piano, classical musicians here and abroad proclaim him a prodigy.

Mr. Sgouros was acclaimed as a national hero last summer after he played at the Athens International Festival.

Greece has produced contemporary composers like Mikis Theodorakis, Yannis Xenakis and Vangelis Papathanassiou, whose electronic score for the movie Chariots of Fire won an Oscar, the

top American film award, earlier this year. But there has been no major classical music idol in Greece since Miss Callas died in 1977.

Although she was born in the United States, Miss Callas studied in Athens when she was young and Greeks considered her one of their own because her parents were Greeks.

Mr. Sgouros' reputation blossomed last summer after two recitals in the United States which drew rave reviews from critics and musicians.

He made his American debut last spring at Carnegie Hall in New York city with the National Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Soviet-born conductor-celloist Mstislav Rostropovich.

Career in Music

But he is determined to make a

career in music. Starting this winter he will spend one week a month in London on advanced studies at the prestigious Royal Academy of Music.

"I like Chopin, Prokofiev and Liszt and modern composers too, but Rachmaninov's third is really exciting," he said.

A household name in Athens, Mr. Sgouros has a medal from the city of Piraeus for "distinguished services." He gives concerts for charity and makes occasional television appearances.

Mr. Dimitris, who started playing the piano at seven, graduated last June from the Athens Conservatory, where he took classes for four years in the afternoons after school.

His former teacher, Maria Sigara, says, he has "perfect pitch, a photographic memory and deep concentration."

Apart from music, he likes swimming and mathematical games and reads comic books in his dressing room before concerts. He speaks almost flawless English.

After the Carnegie Hall debut, John Rockwell of the New York Times said, "there can be no doubt that Mr. Sgouros... is a genuine prodigy. His performance was technically impressive and interpretively persuasive."

Joseph McLellan of the Washington Post has called the boy "a natural musical talent of incalculable dimensions."

"He is sometimes very near the level of pure dexterity that made Vladimir Horowitz the wonder of the musical world a generation ago," McLellan said.

Mr. Sgouros acknowledges he has been warned against too much performing now, although he enjoys playing for audiences.

In his review, Rockwell said "the real excitement lies in his potential for growth, and it would be criminal to jeopardise that potential by a too hasty capitalisation on his boyish talents."

Mr. Sgouros, the son of a doctor at Piraeus State Hospital, lives with his family in a small apartment behind the Piraeus waterfront. A grand piano takes up a large part of the living room.

The financial burden of bringing up a musical genius may be solved this year by a scholarship offered by the Alexander Onassis Foundation.

"It's expensive, because when Dimitris travels, the whole family often goes too," said the boy's mother Mariana, his manager and agent. "But we manage. We didn't ask for it, but the scholarship would certainly help."

Kenya is no more immune to Africa's economic woes

By Andrew Hill
Reuter

NAIROBI — The economy of Kenya is going through its worst patch since independence after seeming immune to the economic woes that plague most African states.

Western economists and businessmen say falling commodity returns and rising import have finally ensured a nation whose stability and relative prosperity have been the envy of the continent for almost 20 years.

To add to the economic headaches, the government is also concerned about the effect an abortive August 1 coup may have had on its international image at a time when it needs for aid and new investment is paramount.

"Kenya is in trouble," said a senior Western economist. "It is now experiencing the kind of problems all African states have, but the difference is that this country has so much further to fall."

In the words of senior World Bank Vice-President Ernest Stern, Kenya is "essentially a very rich country" with a per capita income of \$420 a year, double that of Rwanda and Burundi, two of its neighbours.

The agriculture-based economy was shielded from the effects of the oil price spiral of the 1970s by the coffee price explosion of that same decade but the impact of higher import prices is now working through.

"Kenya remains creditworthy," Mr. Stern said this month on a working visit. But he lamented the country's "very serious balance of payments problems" as well as plunging commodity prices which, when calculated in terms of buying power, "are at a 30- or 40-year low."

Finance Minister Arthur Magu said earlier this month angrily denied Western press reports that the International Monetary Fund (IMF) had suspended the second instalment of a \$162 million loan because Kenya had not reformed

its economic policies to the IMF's liking.

The minister hit out at what he called hostile reporting. Western diplomats said it was a sign of the government's sensitivity over its international reputation following the August 1 rebellion.

Monetary sources in Washington said last week the loan programme had been suspended. Further discussions later this year on the resumption of the loan were possible but not scheduled, they said.

Western economists and diplomats said the abortive coup had little impact on business confidence except to send a wave of fear through the Asian business community, which controls about 90 per cent of retail trade and whose property was the main target of looting during the uprising.

But it has focused attention on the economy. The balance of payments deficit in the first quarter of 1982 was 872 million shillings (\$87 million) compared with 351 million shillings (\$35 million) in the same period a year ago, central bank statistics show.

The 1981 trade deficit fell 11.4 per cent to 7.8 billion shillings (\$780 million) but foreign exchange reserves at the end of March 1982 were 2.3 billion shillings (\$230 million) compared with 3.7 billion shillings (\$370 million) at the end of the corresponding 1981 period.

The central bank says inflation in the year to the end of last March was 15.2 per cent, compared with 12.7 per cent in the corresponding 1981 period.

President Daniel arap Moi, reacting to the sudden glare of attention on the economy after August 1, has sought to reassure the business community.

"No investor should be shaken by what happened on August 1, we are back to where we were and your money is safe," he told businessmen and industrialists.

He argued that no developing country had been spared the effects of world economic recession

and predicted that the economic ills could be cured, given goodwill.

Goodwill in terms of large injections of cash has been slow in coming. To date only the United States has responded to an urgent request to Kenya's traditional aid donors for aid of more than \$100 million to make good the \$120 million of damage caused in the looting of August 1.

Washington has provided \$11 million and visiting British Industry Secretary Patrick Jenkin said

London was sympathetic to the request.

Broadly speaking Western diplomats, businessmen and economists believe Kenya has the potential to survive its current problems.

The more immediate concern of such foreign analysts is the foreign exchange crunch, runaway government spending, loss-making parastatals (state organisations) and creeping corruption.

But they say they are impressed

by the way the government has acted to redress the situation.

In the last month it has set up a working party to investigate government spending, cut oil imports by 10 per cent to save dollars and established a commission to draw up a conduct code for civil servants.

They were also heartened to hear that the government intends to set up a service to direct potential investors to the offices and advisers they need to meet.

Additionally, the government has reintroduced an export incentive scheme for manufacturers whose plants have been working at less than capacity since the East African Community of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania broke up in 1977.

"The government is keen to be seen to be tackling these sort of things," said a senior Western envoy. "But it is the rapid implementation of these measures that we want to see."

Disney World opens Epcot Centre, its new vision of tomorrow

By Stewart Russell
Reuter

FLORIDA — Walt Disney's successors are gambling on his idealised vision of the future to reverse falling profits from the entertainment giant which created Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck.

After 20 consecutive years on the rise, profits at Walt Disney productions dropped 10 per cent in 1981 to \$121 million on revenues of just over one billion.

The future direction of the profits curve will be strongly influenced by what began as the founder's concept of tomorrow — the Epcot Centre, a totally mouseless and duckless extension to the magic kingdom at Disney World in central Florida.

Epcot, Disney's third theme park, stands for experimental prototype community of tomorrow. It opened a preview month on Oct. 1, with formal dedication set for Oct. 24.

A sort of permanent world's fair, the \$900 million centre offers tours through the history of technology and visits to stereotyped national "villages" grouped around a man-made lake.

Disney officials hope it will boost the yearly total of visitors to the Disney World complex to 20

million.

They refuse to discuss early attendance figures for Epcot since visitors during preview month include many non-paying guests such as journalists and travel agents.

They acknowledged a few initial problems, with some exhibits closed for quite lengthy periods. But by the middle of the first week an operation officials say compares in complexity with a space shuttle launching was generally working smoothly.

In 1981, Mickey Mouse and his friends attracted 13.2 million people to the Florida magic kingdom and 11.3 million to the original Disneyland at Anaheim, California. The visitors spent \$692 million.

In the same period Disney television programmes and movies — including re-releases of old favourites — made \$174 million. Royalties on Toys, T-shirts and the like brought in another 139 million.

Also opening soon is Disney's first overseas franchise, Tokyo Disneyland. Walt Disney productions will not operate the Tokyo park and does not have an equity stake in it, but the company will receive a 10 per cent share of gate revenues and a five per cent cut on sales of food and mer-

chandise.

Tokyo park

A Disney spokesman has predicted that within a few years the Tokyo park will have the biggest annual attendance of all. "It can't miss with 30 million people living within 80 kilometres radius."

Disney is predicted to make a profit of \$14 million a year from it. The company also plans to start up a cable TV channel, even though most of its recent films have been flops. Not since "Mary Poppins" in 1965 has it had a worldwide box office smash.

Although Epcot is described as "Walt's last great dream", it is in fact the first major project developed from start to finish by the executive committee that has run Disney productions since the founder's death from cancer in 1966.

He had intended it to be a real community with a permanent population of 20,000 living and working in climate-controlled, pollution-free domes, enjoying all the good things to be provided by "the technical know-how of American industry."

But Disney's successors soon decided the political, financial and social problems inherent in running a real town made his utopia

impractical as a corporate venture.

The task of making sure Epcot was ready on time fell to Richard Nunis, 50, vice-president in charge of outdoor projects.

He supervised 3,000 designers and 4,000 construction workers on what is said to be the largest private construction project in the world. The company hired 3,000 people to staff the new park, a top of almost 15,000 working in the nearby Magic Kingdom.

Officials say most of the work was financed out of cash flow, but Disney productions did have to seek \$100 million in Eurobond financing and issued about 70 million in commercial paper.

Land acquisition was no problem. Walt Disney bought 11 square kilometres of Florida scrub pine and swampland south of the city of Orlando for \$5.5 million in the early 1960s.

If Epcot becomes the cash generator that Disney executives and most analysts expect, there is plenty of room to expand. Only 2 per cent of the land is now in use.

Officials talk of doubling the Number of Disney-owned hotels on the site, further in the future, of yet another entertainment park, perhaps with a wild west theme.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

17:30 Koran
17:50 Carpoons
18:10 Children's Programme
18:35 Children's Programme
19:15 Local Programme
19:25 "Health"
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Arabic Series
21:30 Arabic Programme on Women
22:10 Sun Date
22:50 News in English
23:00 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme
19:00 News in French
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:30 Comedy: House Call
21:00 100 Great Funnies
21:30 Sun Date
22:00 News in English
22:15 Hart to Hart

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM
& partly on 9560 KHz. SW

07:10 Morning Show
10:00 News Summary
10:05 Morning Show
12:00 News Summary
12:05 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:05 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instruments
14:30 Picnic Time
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:05 Instrumental, Old Favourites
17:00 First Spin
18:00 News Summary
18:05 Animal, Vegetable, Mineral
19:00 News Summary
19:30 Date with a Star
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
22:00 News Summary
23:00 News Summary
24:00 News Headlines

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz.

06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 The Secret Sharer
06:45 Letter from London 06:55 Ref-

lections 07:00 World News 07:00 24
Hours News Summary 07:30 Star Profile
07:45 British Music Since 1945
08:00 Newsdesk 08:30 Man, Myth and
Music 09:00 World News 09:00 24
Hours: News Summary 09:30 Command
Performance 10:00 World News
10:09 Anything Goes 11:00 World News
11:09 British Film Review 11:15 World
equide 11:25 Goods Books 11:40 Look
Ahead 11:45 Music Now 12:15 Sag-
ittarius Rising 12:30 Smash of the Day
Brothers-in-Law 12:40 World News
12:40 News About Britain 12:45 Before
the Rock Set in 13:20 Love's Old Sweet
Song 14:00 Radio Newswatch 14:15
Quote, Unquote 14:45 Sports Round-
up 15:00 World News 15:00 24 Hours
News Summary 15:30 Countdown Style
15:45 Gambling 16:15 The First 50
Years 16:30 John Peel 17:00 Radio
Newswatch 17:15 Outlook 18:00 World
News 18:09 Countdown 18:15 My
Animal: The World Today 19:00
World News 19:09 Book Choice 19:15
My Music 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00
World News 20:09 News about Britain
20:15 Radio Newswatch 20:30 From the
Promenade 20:40 Countdown
21:30 Stock Market Report 21:40 Look
Ahead 21:45 Peaches' Choice 22:00
World News 22:09 24 Hours News
Summary 22:30 Sports International
23:00 Network U.K. 23:15 Short Story
23:30 The London Sinfonietta 24:00
World News 00:09 The World Today
00:25 Book Choice 00:30 Financial
News 00:40 Reflections 00:45 Sports
roundup 01:00 World News 01:09
Commentary 01:15 Classical Record
Review 01:30 Quote, Unquote

VOICE OF AMERICA

05:00 Daybreak 06:00 The Breakfast
Show 17:00 News Roundup Reports
17:00 First Spin
18:00 News Summary
18:05 Animal, Vegetable, Mineral
19:00 News Summary
19:30 Date with a Star
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
22:00 News Summary
23:00 News Summary
24:00 News Headlines

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

* Alchimy exhibition, at the French Cultural Centre.

* The work of six major French photographers, at the French Cultural Centre.

* Masks, at the French Cultural Centre.

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre tel. 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haya Arts Centre 665195
Hussein Youth City 667181
Y.W.C.A. 41793
Y.W.M.C.A. 664251
Jordan Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 84555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.) Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, sculpture, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Montazah, Jabel Leishleh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.
Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman.

Opening hours 9 a.m.-4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lease Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the International Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Lease Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2.00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club. Jabel Amman. Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman, tel. 24590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabel Leishleh, 37440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Hussein, 661757.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman, 43455.
Armenian Catholic Church Asrafieh, 71331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Asrafieh, 75261.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Asrafieh, 71751.
Armenian Apostolic Church (Inter-denominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Stameinat, 663249.

PRAYER TIMES

04:25 Fajr
05:47 (Sunrise) Shaur
11:21 Dhuhur
14:38 'Asr
17:52 Maghreb
18:16 'Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at Amman Airport tel. 92203-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

07:15 Cairo (EA)
08:55 Agaba (RJ)
09:00 Larnaca (RJ)
09:00 Damascus (RJ)
09:15 Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:20 Jeddah (RJ)
09:45 Kuwait (RJ)
09:50 Muscat, Dubai (RJ)
10:00 Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
10:40 Kuwait (EA)
11:10 Cairo (RJ)
14:00 Tripoli (LA)
15:30 Kuwait (KAC)
15:30 Cairo (RJ)
15:30 Jeddah, Medina (Saudi)
16:30 Bangkok (RJ)
17:10 Cairo (EA)
17:30 New York, Vienna (RJ)
17:30 London, Istanbul (RJ)
17:45 Bucharest (RJ)
18:00 Cairo (RJ)
18:45 Belgrade (RJ)
18:50 London (BA)
19:00 Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)
20:10 Amsterdam (KLM)
21:00 Moscow (SU)
22:30 Baghdad (RJ)
24:00 Cairo (RJ)
00:30 Baghdad (RJ)
01:10 Cairo (EA)

DEPARTURES

05:00 Cairo (RJ)
06:15 Damascus (RJ)
07:00 Agaba (RJ)
07:40 Beirut, Paris (AF)
08:00 Athens, Belgrade (RJ)

Randa Habib's CORNER

A matter of perspective

The other day as I was feeling down and depressed it dawned on me that everything lies in the way we see things, the way we communicate. A new technique could be created and once it is applied, we would see things differently.

Let me explain myself clearly: To start by seeing yourself and then to know how the others see you, consequently, we can follow this system:

- How do I see myself (the opinion one has of himself);
- How do I see you (the opinion one has of the other);
- How do I see you seeing me (the opinion I believe the other has of me);
- How I see you seeing yourself (the opinion I believe the other has of himself);
- How you see me seeing you (the opinion the other believes I have of him);
- How you see me seeing myself (the opinion the other believes I have of myself)

And as such we can continue endlessly.

How I see you seeing me seeing you, how you see me seeing you seeing yourself. Got it? It is so easy, you should only know exactly how you and the other person see each other individually and mutually. It is in a way a sort of exchange of perspective like the story of this mad man who when looking out of the window of the asylum and seeing the activity outside calls a passer by and asks: "Hey you old man, are you a lot inside there?"

NEWS IN BRIEF

NCC to study new journalists law

AMMAN (Petra) — A new journalists law will be studied by the National Consultative Council (NCC) at its regular weekly session Monday. The council, to be held under the chairmanship of its Speaker Suleiman Arar, will also review the government's replies to a number of questions put to it in the previous session.

Safety committee inspects Ruseifa springs

ZARQA (Petra) — A special team from the Public Safety Committee in Zarqa Sunday made an inspection tour of springs in Ruseifa to ensure that their water is not polluted and suitable for irrigating crops. A spokesman for the team said inspection was conducted on 15 springs along a 20-kilometre stretch before issuing instructions to farmers on vegetable production. The instructions are in line with those laid down by the Agriculture Department in Zarqa on ways of exploiting springs for agricultural purposes, he said.

Seminar on sheep-raising opens today

AMMAN (Petra) — The University of Jordan's Faculty of Agriculture has organised a three-day seminar on raising sheep in Jordan due open here Monday. Participants in the seminar, organised in cooperation with the Ministry of Agriculture, will review working papers related to the production of sheep, improving breeds, problems of establishing sheep farms as well as ways of protecting animals from diseases and tackling problems confronting sheep breeders in general. Taking part in the seminar will be specialists from the private and public sectors, several Arab and international organisations, experts on production of fodder as well as a representative of the Arab Centre for the Study of Dry Regions and Arid Territories.

VFP support to continue or highlands reclamation

AMMAN (Petra) — The World Food Programme (WFP) has promised to continue its support to a third project for developing highlands in Jordan currently being implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture, according to Agriculture Minister Marwan al-Din.

The WFP decision was taken during a meeting it held in Rome at 11-20, the minister said Sunday.

Amman seminar studies report on Jordan's rural extension programme

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan's expert in granting loans for projects in rural regions was outlined a working paper submitted to a 11-day conference held in Islamabad, Pakistan recently. The seminar, on offering credit farmers in rural regions, ended Thursday and recommended a priority be given to economic and social projects in developing areas, especially those to be implemented in rural areas with purpose of achieving a more equitable distribution of social and economic justice, according to Youssef Batarseh, deputy director of the Jordan Cooperative Organisation's (JCO) projects department who attended the seminar.

Tunisian delegation due today

AMMAN (Petra) — A Tunisian cooperative delegation is due here Monday for a three-day visit to Jordan.

During the visit, the delegation members will hold talks with officials from the Jordan Cooperative Organisation (JCO) on ways of bolstering cooperation between JCO and the Tunisian Federation of Farmers.

The delegation will also be taken on visits around the country to look into JCO and Jordanian cooperative societies' activities.

American Congressman Charles Wilson ends second visit in four months 'PLO representative, but U.S. plan best'

By Samira Kassar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A U.S. congressman said Saturday that he believed that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) represents the Palestinians politically, but that the demand for a Palestinian state was unrealistic as opposed to "other arrangements that would be more acceptable to other moderate Arab states," as well as U.S. and Israel.

Congressman Charles Wilson, a Texas Democrat, who left Amman Sunday morning for Cairo after a three-day visit, had told the Jordan Times in a previous interview last June that he did not believe that the PLO was the representative of the Palestinian people.

"Politically, the PLO does represent the Palestinians," he told the Jordan Times Saturday evening. "But realistically, the Palestinians languishing in the refugee camps in Lebanon and those living under repression in the West Bank would prefer a settlement that would better their lives rather than a PLO intangibility based on unrealistic goals such as a Palestinian state," he added.

The Fez Arab declarations represented some progress, he said, but expressed the opinion that instead of the implication that all states in the region should live within secure boundaries, the declaration "should have acknowledged Israel's being." The fact that the declaration had not "acknowledged the obvious," was "a great shortcoming which only gives more influence to anti-Arab groups in the U.S.," he said.

Jordan, Iraq to coordinate labour movement strategy

BAGHDAD (Petra) — Iraq has promised to support activities of the General Federation of Jordanian Labour Unions (GFJU) in international forums and conferences, according to GFJU Secretary-General Shafer Al Majali, who has been meeting here with Iraqi government and Labour union officials.

Mr. Majali said Sunday, the talks had been aimed at bolstering cooperation between labour movements in Jordan and Iraq and

But he added that President Reagan's peace proposals for the Middle East and the Arab Fez declarations were reconcilable and that both of them could also be reconciled with U.N. Security Council Resolution 242. He also said that he did not think that the Reagan proposals were an extension of the Camp David accords.

Mr. Wilson, who is on the Congress defence and foreign subcommittee, met with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan on Friday. He said that they had discussed Jordanian-U.S. relations and that the Crown Prince had given him an overview of Jordan's economy. He said he had been impressed by the Prince's enthusiasm and by Jordan's economic growth over the past several years.

He had come to Jordan, he said, because he believed that "it is the most crucial and important Arab state at the beginning of a meaningful new peace initiative."

He described his current Middle East tour as an "attitude determining" trip. His repeated visits to the Middle East resulted from his belief that it is "the fulcrum on which the world hinges" and his desire to find out as much as possible about the area, he said.

He described Jordan as "the most politically sensible and realistic country" he had visited in the area.

Last Thursday and Friday, he paid visits to the Sabra and Shatila refugee camps where around 2,000 Palestinian refugees had been massacred following the Israeli push into west Beirut last month. He said that he had been deeply moved and horrified by what he saw and heard at the two

camps regarding the massacres, but that he was "not prepared to deal in guilt."

His visits to Sabra and Shatila had made him "more conscious of the unyielding violence in the Middle East and of the Palestinians' need for a place to which to go and a court to which to appeal."

He expressed the opinion that the massacres at Sabra and Shatila coupled with Israel's "enormous military success" in Lebanon had achieved a change in American public opinion and put that Arabs in a much stronger position. Although this change in public opinion has not resulted in tangible U.S. pressures on Israel, Mr. Wilson pointed out that it had brought about a hold-up in the delivery of 75 F-16s and of cluster bombs to Israel. The announcement of the Reagan peace proposals had also come in the wake of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, he said.

Americans believed that the Israeli army around the Sabra and Shatila camps were "at best guilty of gross negligence and at worst of compliance with the massacres as they were occurring," he said. The Israeli government's reluctance to set up a judicial inquiry committee over the massacres had increased such suspicions, he said.

'Limits to tolerance'

Following last summer's events in Lebanon, he said that there were now "limits to what the U.S. will tolerate from Israel." If, for example, Israel were to announce its annexation of the West Bank, Mr. Wilson said, he thought the U.S. would have to curtail its aid to Israel. The U.S., he said, could never accept such an annexation and added that annexation of the West Bank was "against American interests."

Asked how he thought the intransigence of the Israeli government and its outright rejection of the Reagan proposals could best be dealt with, he said that he did not think direct U.S. pressure on Israel by cutting aid or imposing sanctions was either feasible or possible because of "the strong Jewish influence" in the United States.

But he pointed out that if enough external pressure could be brought to bear upon the Israeli government, this would in turn

lead to mounting internal pressures within Israel which could prove strong enough to bring about a change in government from Prime Minister Menachem Begin's coalition to a Labour government.

The argument being spread by pro-Israeli Jews in America is that the Arabs are unwilling to negotiate, he said. But given "the personality of Begin and his violent rejection of the Reagan plan," a joint Jordanian-American statement defining the Reagan proposals as a basis for negotiations when His Majesty King Hussein visits Washington in the near future would achieve great gains for the Arabs, "perhaps isolating the Israeli government."

Regarding unconditional Arab recognition of Israel, Mr. Wilson said that such an expectation, if it was being made, was "unrealistic." He understood, he said, that Jordan could not be expected to recognise Israel unless it felt that the results would be in proportion, he said.

He added: "In theory, it would be ideal to have simultaneous recognition of Israel by the PLO coinciding with an acknowledgement from Israel of the PLO as the dominant Palestinian spokesman." But he added that he did not believe that such a simultaneous exchange was essential.

On Saturday morning, Mr. Wilson met with Jordanian Chief of Staff Fathi Abu Taleh in his office.

He later visited the ancient city of Petra before meeting with several American ladies married to Jordanians living in Amman.

The ladies, some of whom are Mr. Wilson's constituents, explained to him their activities in influencing U.S. public opinion through countering misconceptions about the Arabs. Mrs. Cheryl Sukhtian, who was present at the meeting, told the Jordan Times that Mr. Wilson had listened with interest and encouraged them to carry on their work, become more organised and respond to inquiries in the American press.

On Saturday evening, Mr. Wilson participated in an informal political discussion with members of the World Affairs Council

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Let there be peace

MOROCCO'S King Hassan has spoken for all the Arabs in stating that the Arab-Israeli conflict had entered a new phase in which force should play no part. That is an accurate description, on the whole, of the Arab perspective, and probably also reflects American thinking. But it takes two to tango, and to make war or peace, and the Arabs' lack of a credible military option appears simply to highlight the rejuvenated sense of militarism and predatory opportunism among the generals and certified terrorists who rule Israel these days. If force and warfare have no place in conflict resolution in Arab eyes, they continue to occupy a place of honour in Israeli eyes.

The fact that we can state in public that we wish to see the Arab-Israeli conflict resolved by peaceful means reflects not only the moral purity of an Arab Nation that holds life sacred and precious (never mind, for the time being, the contemporary history of Arabs killing Arabs); it also reflects the prevailing political reality of an Arab World that has spent hundreds of billions of dollars in the past decade

acquiring the world's most sophisticated arms systems, but mysteriously left those arms untouched in June, July, and August 1982 when the combined Israeli-American military machine occupied half of Lebanon, laid siege to the city of Beirut and indiscriminately killed tens of thousands of innocent Palestinian and Lebanese civilians. No wonder, therefore, that we offer peace. We have only the peace option to consider in the present reality. That is, on the whole, probably a good thing, because it would be an act of criminal and moral irresponsibility for more Arabs to die simply to put up a hollow show of military confrontation with the Israeli-American arsenal without providing the substance of confrontation. So, let there be peace.

The troubling aspect of all this, however, is that an Arab World that has failed in war shows little sign of waging peace with any more success. The consequences of this trend are rather frightening. A nation that can wage neither war nor peace is a nation with an uncertain future.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Initiative lies with Washington now

The seven-member Arab committee has resumed its discussions with senior American officials, after its meeting with President Reagan.

The U.S. president described his talks with the Arab delegation as an important step on the way to peace.

It is obvious that this preliminary step should be followed by others of greater importance to achieve a just and durable peace in the region. The U.S. definitely bears a basic responsibility in investigating subsequent steps and removing obstacles impeding progress in the peace process in the Middle East.

It is not fair that the Arabs should be asked to recognise Israel when the very existence of the Palestinian problem is blatantly ignored by the Israeli leadership. The efforts now should be completely dedicated to remove Israeli hindrances set in the way to peace; and it is the responsibility of the American administration to use its undebatable capacity to press the Israeli leadership to recognise the legitimate rights of the

Palestinian people, withdraw occupation forces from the West Bank and Gaza. Such an inevitable step is undoubtedly a prerequisite for entering new stages in the peace process. It is to be reiterated that it is wholly a U.S. responsibility to realise such a step.

The Arabs could not be asked to make up all the stages leading to peace; and the next American move to press the Israeli decision-makers is the only key to initiate new developments. When such a key is properly applied by the American administration, further Arab advancement to a new stage will only be natural.

President Reagan himself emphasised the significance of the time element for the accomplishment of peace in the region. The U.S. administration is called upon to put such a belief into practice. Only a serious stand to exert enough pressure on Israel to respond to peace-making requirements will be effective in the present context.

Al Dustour: It's time for Iranians to face realities

The Islamic delegation mediating to end the Iranian-Iraqi war has resumed its efforts, following other similar attempts, which failed to convince the Iranians of the necessity of responding to Arab-Islamic aspirations to resolve the conflict. We can not but express optimism that the mediating committee will succeed in ending to the conflict, and starting negotiations to achieve a peaceful settlement of the dispute.

The Iraqi side has always expressed its readiness to end the war, not only in declared statements, but also by practically withdrawing forces from Iranian territories occupied at the beginning of the war, and cessation of all military operations against Iran, except those of retaliatory nature. The Iranian leadership, on the other hand, has systematically rejected all the Iraqi gestures of goodwill, and refused to comply

with U.N. Security Council and General Assembly resolutions.

The most tragic aspect of the Iranian-Iraqi war and its continuation is an Arab and Islamic loss of a powerful ally who could have played an effective role in the Arab and Islamic strife against aggression and all forms of hegemony. If we add to this the neutralisation of the Iraqi political, economic and military potential as a result of the war, we can see the great damage inflicted on the pan-Arab struggle as a consequence to the continuation of the war.

The only alternative for Iran to regain the trust of the Arabs, and prove real claims of supporting Islamic issues, will be a positive response to mediation efforts, and abstaining from attitudes which express full belief in the possibility of imposing unreasonable conditions.

The Community might radically change its aid schemes

By Peter Gumbel

Reuter

BRUSSELS — The European Community, dissatisfied with the results of two decades of development aid, is studying plans to replace grandiose projects by simpler aid schemes aimed at helping poor countries produce more food.

It is time to end the low priority given to food output in the third world, "One of the scandals of history," says the community's aid commissioner, Edgard Pisani.

He has made proposals to the 10 community governments which depart sharply from the traditional practice of financing big, prestige aid projects which are often lucrative for western companies.

Mr. Pisani's document contains a frank admission that 20 years of aid have failed to solve acute problems of poor nations. It draws a grim picture of Third World poverty—falling income, massive debt and growing reliance on aid to meet basic needs.

Mr. Pisani's document calls for community assistance to double to 0.1 per cent of gross national product over the next decade—a target to which member states would be reluctant to agree on top of their national aid programmes, diplomats said.

More advanced developing countries have benefited from financial assistance and projects to build dams and roads, but the less advanced have more pressing needs and cannot make full use of big projects, Mr. Pisani says.

The community's problem, he adds, is how to make the most of the estimated \$17 billion a year it and the 10 member governments spend on development aid—almost three times that given by the United States.

His scheme is to boost food production in developing countries, making short-term food aid superfluous. If the 10 community governments approve the plans, the community would give technical and financial aid to a country if it could first show it had introduced machinery to support food prices.

This would mean developing countries would have to cooperate more than at present with the community before getting aid, which was likely to fuel fears of aid with strings attached, diplomats here said.

Mr. Pisani says low prices discourage farmers from producing more than they need themselves and his pushes up imports and increases dependence on the outside world.

"Today, the Third World has to import 80 million tonnes of cereals to feed its population," Mr.

Pisani told journalists recently. "By the year 2000 it will have to import 200 million tonnes if nothing is changed."

Mr. Pisani acknowledges that his proposals are radical, but denies that they mean imposing tough conditions. He says his programme merely tries to promote policies of lasting benefit. The community, he says, has so far not thought through what impact it wants to achieve with its development aid.

"For the first time, the (community's) executive commission states that priority must be given to food and agricultural development and to proper use of human resources," he says.

"The place given to the development of food production over the last 20 years has been one of the scandals of history."

Mr. Pisani also proposed other departures from current community aid practices. Its five-year Lome conventions on trade and aid with 63 African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries would be replaced by an unlimited agreement which would give greater guarantees for effective long-term assistance.

As well as aid, the Lome Convention gives the ACP countries greater access to community markets for their products and partial compensation for loss of export earnings.

DE FACTONOMICS

What Jordan offers in return for foreign aid

Earlier, I have mentioned the main factors explaining the need for budget support in Jordan. These factors can be easily understood and agreed upon. However, it is entirely another question to discuss the manner in which Jordan reciprocates its foreign aid.

I here claim that Jordan contributes positively and effectively to the welfare of the countries which provide Jordan with the bulk of its foreign aid, namely, the members of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC).

Moreover, Jordan's contributions to the region are either not directly being charged for or not visibly marketed.

The best approach to support this argument is to enumerate Jordan's contributions. An enumeration should give at hand that, foreign aid is not a unilateral transfer but a settlement of debt or a payment for a transaction.

1. Jordan contributed directly to the developmental effort of the GCC countries by providing them with professionals and skilled man-

power, the need for which could not be filled by the countries themselves.

The outflow of Jordanian labour to these countries dates back to the late 1940's. Currently, about three hundred thousand Jordanians work in the GCC countries. They work in areas where they cannot easily be replaced by other workers, due to their language, discipline, skill and similar culture.

The capital value of these workers exceeds \$35 billion. Their total transfers back home play a significant role in the activation of the Jordanian economy. However, they account only for a portion of the capital value invested in these workers. In 1981 total transfers may have reached \$1.5 billion.

If we add up the cost of training, we will appreciate further what Jordan is offering to their neighbouring Arab countries.

The outflow of Jordanian manpower continues, in spite of Jordan's own need for the same skills that emigrate. This has led to increased dependence on non-Jordanian labour which

carries new costs, economically and socially.

2. Jordan's transit facilities are of interest and service to the region, particularly the members of the GCC. Land transportation and roads play an important role in regional trade and the movement of persons. Our airports and national carrier, Alia, are significant not only in times of regional conflicts or to bridge a gap, but in normal every day travel and transportation. The port at Aqaba has been crucial for the security of the Gulf countries as witnessed during the last two years.

Our transit facilities have not at any time been politicised or used to overexploit rising opportunities. Rather, they have been made available to serve the region without intended disruption.

3. Jordan is in geopolitical terms considered a buffer state between the oil-exporting Arab countries and Israel. Indeed, in the vast Arab area from the major Arab cities in the Gulf and the Israeli borders, Jordan has the only demographic concentration that can face or limit

the Zionist expansionist drive and threat.

In this sense, Jordan provides a special protection to the GCC member. They therefore should in their turn, have a direct interest in supporting Jordan's economic and military strength.

4. Albeit on a limited scale, Jordan has provided training opportunities to citizens from the GCC countries in military and other fields. With the construction of full-fledged vocational training centres and other institutions, we can expand this area of cooperation.

Training is only one of the varied services that Jordan provides at the regional level. Other services offered are in the field of tourism, medicine and others.

5. Jordan has stood, and continues to stand as a moderating factor in a turbulent area, not only in the military sense but also socially and ideologically.

Some Arab countries have experienced, at heavy cost, a full circle of social change. This can be seen in contrast to Jordan's steady, pragmatic app-

roach to modernisation and development. Jordan stood firm at the forefront of social pressures from countries other than the GCC members. Instead class strugglers of it offered equal opportunities for all. This positive moderation provided the GCC with additional social protection which they need in order to develop cohesively.

In view of all these contributions, the foreign aid to Jordan should have been higher than its present level of JD 265 million (1981). In the last five years, Jordan received foreign aid amounting to \$2.5 billion.

This should be compared to the United States' \$14.5 billion military and economic aid to Israel.

If we also add Israeli receipts from the sale of its bonds abroad, reparations and donations, total foreign aid to Israel during the last five years would amount to \$21.5 billion or about nine times what Jordan has received. Do you agree now that Jordan has earned and perhaps more than repaid the foreign aid it receives?

The Soviet navy reaches out

By Alain Cass

LONDON — Shortly after this summer's abortive coup in the Seychelles Islands, strategically located astride the vital oil and trade routes of the Indian Ocean, three Russian warships slipped quietly into harbour at Victoria, the capital, and dropped anchor.

By all accounts they remained irreproachably neutral while the left-wing government of President Albert Rene crushed the rebellion with the help of 100 Tanzanian troops flown over from the African mainland.

Ten days later, in early September, according to western intelligence reports, the Soviet flotilla — a destroyer, a Kivak class guided missile frigate and an auxiliary vessel — sailed out of Victoria to rejoin the battle group now permanently on station in the area.

This was the second occasion in less than a year that the Russians had used peaceful gunboat diplomacy in the Seychelles. Last November a cruiser and a frigate docked at Victoria, ostensibly to provide "anti-aircraft protection" when a ragged group of South African mercenaries tried and failed to oust President Rene.

Real and growing threat

For western military planners, worried by spreading Soviet influence in an arc stretching from the east coast of Africa through the Gulf to the Pacific, the repeated presence of Russian gunboats in the Seychelles archipelago underlines two important developments.

The first is that the Soviet Navy is today deployed world-wide, far from its home ports in the Baltic and the Sea of Japan, and is a major instrument of the Kremlin's diplomacy.

The second is that an area of vital economic, strategic and political importance to the West — where first British and now U.S. prestige was predominant — is increasingly coming under pressure from Moscow.

Rear Admiral Sumner Shapiro, the U.S.'s Director of Naval Intelligence, maintains that the Russians have taken to heart Oliver Cromwell's axiom that "A man-of-war is the best ambassador" and that its rapidly expanding fleet not only provides a "flexible and convincing instrument of state policy" but also presents a "real and growing threat" to the West.

Nowhere is this more true than off the Asian land masses, according to Admiral Shapiro. The build-up of Soviet naval facilities from Petropavlovsk, a major Soviet base north of Japan, through Vietnam to Aden and Ethiopia — poses a direct threat to the sea lanes which carry 90 per cent of Japan's imported oil, 60 per cent of Europe's and 20 per cent of the U.S.'s. Defence experts in the U.S. argue that the Russians now have the ability to threaten the free flow of western trade.

Diego Garcia

Western concern over what to do about the rise of Russian forces east of Suez was underlined late last month when India, the largest and most influential Indian Ocean state, joined a chorus calling for the major U.S.-British military base on the tiny island of Diego

Garcia to be dismantled and the island returned to Mauritius which, for the first time in 22 years, is under the control of a left-wing government.

Diego Garcia was part of Mauritius in British colonial days and is leased to the U.S. as an air force base now capable of taking strategic nuclear bombers. It was from there that President Carter launched the ill-starred mission to rescue the hostages in Iran. The base is regarded as the pivot of western military power in the Indian Ocean area.

The Indian Ocean's littoral states have watched with rising concern the increase in military deployment in and around the Indian Ocean since Britain began retreating East of Suez in the late 1960s. The presence of 80,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan and the rapid military build-up of Pakistan by the U.S. have raised fears that the interests of the region are being subordinated, once again, to superpower rivalries.

India's stand is not without self-interest of course. Its ambition to become a major political and military force in the area is an

commitment by the Russians and their allies.

These same conflicting concerns are also a factor in Japan, the U.S.'s major ally in Asia. Its location at the southern tip of the Soviet Union's eastern land mass gives it a position of critical importance in containing Soviet military ambitions.

In the past eight years, hours spent at sea by ships of the Soviet Pacific fleet have risen from 7,000 to 11,500 annually. The Soviet Pacific fleet first reached into the warm waters of the Indian Ocean in 1968. This triggered an American build-up in which the U.S. Seventh Fleet extended its reach from its command headquarters in the Pacific to the Indian Ocean.

Iran was built up as a regional military power and Diego Garcia rapidly developed as a support base. Since then, of course, the fall of the Shah of Iran has removed a major U.S. military ally.

These events, coupled with the Sino-Soviet clashes in March 1969 on an island on the Ussuri river bordering the two Communist giants — provoked a major response from Moscow.

Bay in Vietnam. Complementing similar facilities in Ethiopia and Aden, Moscow now deploys up to 10 or 11 ships out of Cam Ranh Bay, including one attack cruise missile submarine, three surface combatants and an intelligence gatherer. In addition, four Tu-95 Bear reconnaissance aircraft from the Soviet base at Vladivostok are stationed on two-month rotation flying missions over the U.S.-dominated sea lanes.

In a number of cases, notably Vietnam, Kampuchea, Aden and Ethiopia, these military arrangements are backed up by wide-ranging friendship treaties providing for military co-operation.

"For the first time our dominance in the area is being challenged," said a U.S. intelligence official. Vietnamese officials recently hinted that, failing a satisfactory outcome to negotiations with its non-Communist neighbours over the status of Kampuchea, Hanoi may be forced to give the Soviet Union, which has an effective stranglehold over the Vietnamese economy, full base

american forces are under greater pressure to cover the approaches to the Gulf and the oilfields of the Middle East and are looking for relief in the Pacific.

Four main Soviet aims

There are important differences among Western analysts about what the Soviet build-up means. The Reagan Administration argues that the Russians have four main aims:

— Neutralising Japan in any conflict.

— Placing themselves in a position to cut off western oil supplies from the Gulf.

— Intimidating Asian through the projection of Soviet power, thus influencing political events such as talks over Kampuchea.

— Attempting to limit, and possibly prevent, the strengthening of strategic links between the West and China.

Many European analysts are more sanguine. They argue that the West still has an overwhelming advantage, given the combined presence of 35,000 U.S. troops in Korea; the use of facilities in Japan, the Philippines, Australia and Diego Garcia and the imminent deployment of the first Trident-carrying nuclear submarines.

"The Americans are nervous about being challenged," said one intelligence official, "but the Soviet build-up can be interpreted as a haphazard response to western dominance and it seems very doubtful whether they would actually start something in this area without being prepared to carry through to its logical, and unthinkable, conclusion — an all-out war."

They also point to the several limitations of the Soviet fleet. Vladivostok is hemmed in. Petropavlovsk is ice-bound for several months of the year while their battle groups are a long way from their supply lines," said one expert.

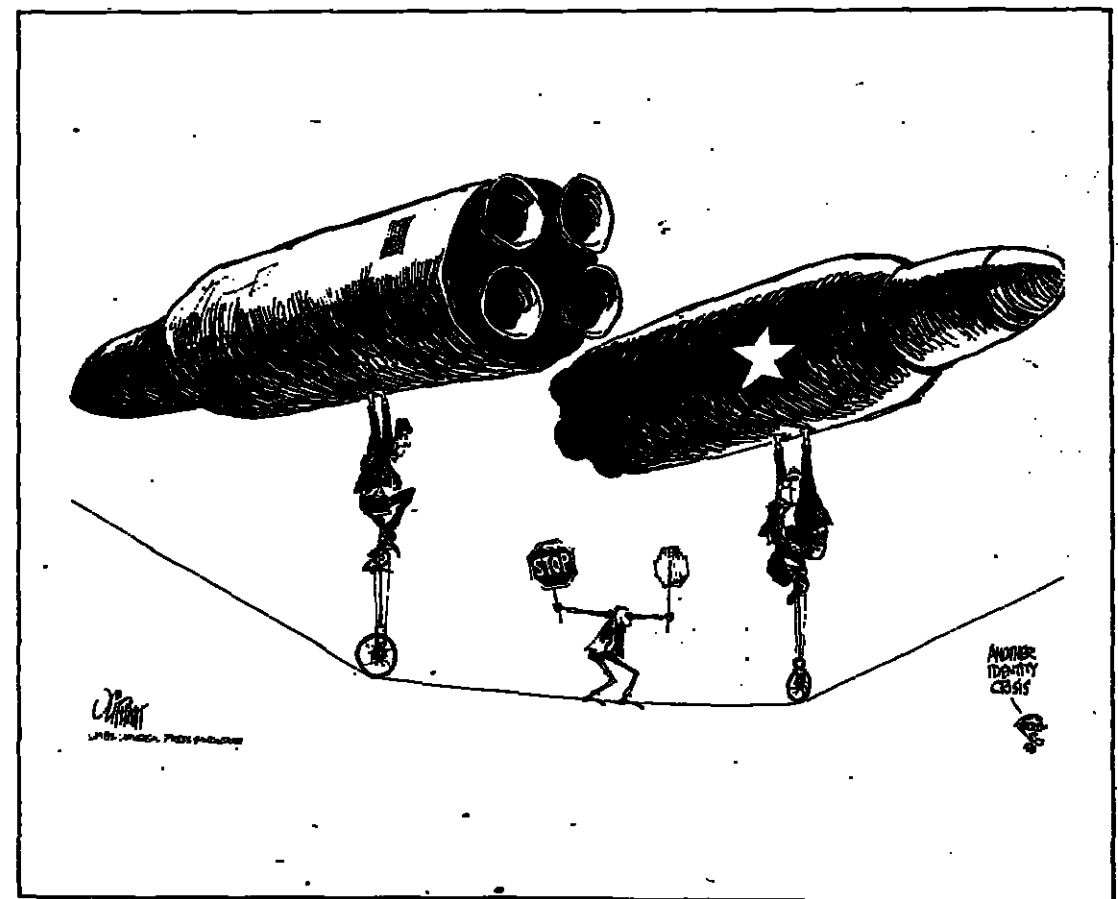
In response to the build-up Japan is being encouraged to step up its defence spending and patrol the sea lanes within 1,000 miles of its coastline. But, bound by its history and pacifist constitution, it is moving slowly. Japanese leaders are rightly aware, too, of the sensitivities in South-East Asia to renewed Japanese militarism.

The option of arming China as counter to Soviet militarism has been considered by the U.S. But would be strongly contested by the right-wing in Congress which would object to arming a Communist power. There is also a lingering fear which some Asian states, notably India, Indonesia and Malaysia, have of China long-term intentions.

The two other major alternatives are extending the range and scope of western military presence in the area and consolidating the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force, built up since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. But these present complex political problems.

Why the Russians are building their forces in Asia can only be a matter of speculation. What is longer in doubt is that they now have a power to be reckoned with in the area and every conceivable western response to this new challenge can only be limited and unsatisfactory.

— Financial Times news file



important element in New Delhi's call for the demilitarisation of the Indian Ocean.

Asean worried

Further east the non-Communist countries of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (Asean) — grouping Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines — are also worried.

Concern over Soviet and Vietnamese military excursions, such as Hanoi's invasion of Kampuchea, are made more acute by serious doubts over the resolve of the U.S. to get embroiled in an Asian war — should it be challenged — in the wake of its retreat from Vietnam.

At the same time there are fears that if Asean transforms itself into a military alliance, as opposed to a loose economic and political club, this may provoke an even greater

U.S. dominance challenged

Today roughly one-third of the Soviet Union's total land, air and sea forces is assigned to the country's eastern military regions. The Soviet army in the Far East now comprises 500,000 soldiers, 12,000 tanks, 12,500 armoured fighting vehicles, and 5,000 pieces of artillery. The Soviet Pacific fleet, directed by the architect of the Kremlin's policy of global gunboat diplomacy, Admiral Sergei Gorchkov, now deploys 120 attack submarines, 80 surface combat vessels and 300 fighter aircraft. The Russians are also deploying an increasing number of nuclear missiles in the Far East as well as having 1,200 Air Force aircraft.

The most recent and perhaps most worrying development for the U.S. is the increasing use made by the Soviet Union of former American facilities at Cam Ranh

facilities. "That would be a big blow," admitted one British intelligence officer.

The agreements under which the U.S. maintains its presence in the Philippines are likely to be successfully renegotiated in 1983. But the deteriorating health of President Ferdinand Marcos and the threat of instability after he leaves the scene must raise doubts in Washington about the permanence of this crucial arrangement.

In Australia, Mr. Bill Hayden, leader of the Labour Party, declared in July that, if elected, his party would close Australian ports and harbours to U.S. nuclear-armed ships.

Although he later withdrew this statement amid a furor, it has cast doubt over the solidarity of the ANZUS defence pact, which groups the U.S., New Zealand and Australia, at a time when Ame-

سكيا كماله

Bangladeshis: Latest addition to illegal aliens of Florida

By Stewart Russell
Reuter

MIAMI — Bangladeshis who have come from West Germany to the Bahamas are the latest illegal aliens trying to sneak into Florida, in the wake of thousands of Cubans and Haitians. In Florida alone, about 70 Bangladeshis have been arrested for entering the United States without valid papers since the first boat was caught off Miami beach in June, according to the immigration service.

Although the numbers are small compared with 125,000 Cuban boat people and 25,000 Haitian refugees who arrived at Florida's shores, officials fear there may be many more Bangladeshis to come. Dwayne Peterson, chief of the anti-smuggling unit of the U.S. border patrol in Miami, told the Miami Herald the total number of Bangladeshis who entered the country illegally in the past few months was conservatively estimated at 300 to 400.

He said that as many as 15,000 more might be ready to follow them as at least many Bangladeshis "guest workers" in West Germany had recently been ordered to leave. Rather than return to their impoverished homeland, some have been flying to Nassau, Bahamas, as tourists then making their way to Bimini or other small Bahamian islands. There they contract smugglers to take them the short last stage to the Florida Atlantic Coast. Mr.

Peterson said. Official sources in Nassau say it is difficult to keep track of Bangladeshis arriving in the Bahamas. Since both countries are members of the British Commonwealth, citizens of one do not need a visa to enter the other. "Some clever person has devised whereby they arrive with roundtrip tickets from Frankfurt to Nassau," one source said. He said most of the Bangladeshis travelled on a charter airline. Bangladeshis now outnumber

Haitians in Miami's Krome Avenue Detention Centre for illegal aliens. All but a handful of almost 2,000 Haitians, ordered released from Krome and other camps by a federal judge last summer, are now living in the community with family members or church sponsors. The immigration service said that unlike Haitians, Cubans and other recent illegal immigrants from the Caribbean and Central America, Bangladeshis do not normally seek to stay in the Miami area. "Apparently they come here with job contacts nationwide. They tend to go to industrialised areas north and west of Florida where they think they can get jobs and where there is a support community," a spokeswoman said. Bangladeshis have been arrested in cities as far apart as Buffalo, New York, Houston and Detroit, she added. U.S. circuit court judge Eugene Spellman ordered the release of incarcerated Haitians because the

Immigration and Naturalisation Service (INS) had started detaining them without properly formulating new regulations. After the government published the rules, the judge decreed that the INS could continue to detain newly-arrived "illegals." The Bangladeshis fall into this category. The released Haitians will still have to go before courts to determine if they will be allowed to stay here, but they are allowed to work while they are waiting.

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SPORTS

Poor catching makes task harder for English cricketers against Queensland

BRISBANE (R) — Kepler Wessels and Greg Chappell hit centuries Sunday as Queensland ran up 400 for the loss of only three wickets in their second innings on the third day of the four-day cricket match against England here.

Queensland declared their first innings at 297 for nine while England replied with 372.

Poor catching by the tourists made the task even harder for England's bowlers, who went wicketless until 30 minutes after lunch following Queensland's resumption from 24 for no wicket overnight.

But Queensland captain Greg Chappell did not write off the tourists' test chances.

"Had it been a test match I'm sure they would have used their attack a little differently," Chappell, who is widely tipped to res-

sume the Australian captaincy, said.

England's support bowlers did most of the bowling Sunday, with skipper Bob Willis and his strike bowler Ian Botham bowling only 16 overs between them.

Willis refused to talk to reporters at the end of the day's play, but tour manager Doug Insole said his team was far from dependent.

"No one likes to have 400 runs hit off them in a day's play, but we stuck to our task and had a good workout in the middle," Insole said.

The one bright spot for England was a skilful stumping of Wayne Broad by 41-year-old wicketkeeper Bob Taylor.

Broad's dismissal gave Taylor a world record total of 1,528 dismissals in first class cricket, one

more than former England and Middlesex keeper John Murray.

Taylor has played 42 tests although he has only been an England regular since 1977.

The Englishmen found little else to cheer about as Wessels and Rob Kerr added 152 in almost even time for the first wicket.

Wessels, a South African-born left-hander now qualified to play for Australia, was dropped at 18 by Derek Pringle from the fifth ball of the day bowled by Bob Willis.

However that was the only flaw in the Queensland opener's elegant display, packed with superb cuts and drives that gave him 11 boundaries.

Chappell was in a murderous mood, scoring his 20th century for Queensland with 11 fours and two sixes.

100 countries to compete in Olympic soccer

ZURICH (R) — A record 100 countries will take part in qualifying rounds for the 1984 Olympic soccer tournament in Los Angeles, it was announced Saturday.

They will be chasing 14 places the United States, as hosts, and Czechoslovakia, the defending champions, are automatic qualifiers.

The draw, made here by the International Football Federation (FIFA) Olympic Commission, finalised qualifying matches for only two of the five continental groups—Africa and North and Central America and the Caribbean.

Formula One constructors accept FISA's proposals

MODENA, Italy (R) — Formula One constructors Sunday conditionally approved new safety and technical proposals by the International Motor Sport Federation (FISA).

After six hours of talks at Ferrari headquarters, the constructors said in a statement the FISA regulations were acceptable provided the federation in turn agreed to a series of proposals by the constructors.

The constructors gave no details but said they would present the proposals at a FISA technical commission meeting in Paris.

Navratilova ends Austin's monopoly of Stuttgart crown

STUTTGART, West Germany (R) — American Martina Navratilova, the world number one, ended compatriot Tracy Austin's four-year monopoly of the Stuttgart women's tennis championship when she beat her 6-3, 6-3 in Sunday's final.

Austin, seeking her fifth successive title, was well below her best. A stream of unforced errors gave Navratilova the boost she needed to win in less than an hour and a half.

"I suppose my run of successes here had to come to an end sometime. Martina was clearly better," Austin told reporters after the game.

Navratilova said: "I didn't imagine this was going to be quite as easy as it was."

Talks aimed at ending NFL strike suspended

COCKEYSVILLE, Maryland (A.P.) — Talks aimed at ending the 33-day-old National Football League strike were indefinitely suspended Saturday, threatening the remainder of the season.

Each side blamed the other for continuing the impasse. Mediator Sam Kagel didn't point any fingers, saying instead that it was "time for the parties to re-examine and reassess their respective positions on the economic issues."

It is those issues—the union's demands for a wage scale, a central salary fund, a fixed percentage of the television revenues—which are at the heart of the first in-season strike in the NFL's 63-year history.

Kagel's announcement that talks had been recessed, subject to the call of both parties, ended 12 days of sometimes intense bargaining in this suburb north of Baltimore. Those sessions began when Kagel, a 73-year-old private mediator from San Francisco, California, was brought in to try to bring the two sides to a settlement.

Jack Donlan, the owners' chief negotiator, accused union chief Ed Garvey of refusing to bargain (a charge also hurled at the owners by the union) and held out little hope that talks would resume soon.

But Garvey was more optimistic, saying the talks could resume as early as Sunday night.

April Run romps to victory in \$476,800 race at Aqueduct

NEW YORK (R) — Repeating her triumph of a year ago, the Irish-bred filly April Run romped to an eight-length victory in the \$476,800 Turf Classic at Aqueduct race track Saturday.

Naskra's Breeze was second, three lengths in front of bottled water. Completing the seven-horse field, in order, were Field Cat, Sprink, Khatango and Be my Native.

Ridden by Cash Asmussen, April Run ran the 12 furlongs on a grass course listed as firm in the

time of two minutes, 29.8 seconds.

The win was worth \$286,080 to April Run's owner, Mrs. Bertram Firestone of Virginia. Naskra's Breeze received \$104,896, Bottled Water \$57,216 and Field Cat \$28,608.

April Run, a four-year-old filly by Run the Gantlet out of April Fancy, was shipped here from Paris after finishing an excellent fourth in the Prix de l'Arc Triomphe on Oct. 3.

In last year's Turf Classic, the filly beat Galaxy Libra by three quarters of a length.

Sprink and Bottled Water alternated in setting the pace for the first 10 furlongs. But these two began tiring entering the straight and were passed by April Run and Naskra's Breeze.

For a while, it appeared Naskra's Breeze would make a fight of it, but April Run proved the stronger as she steadily drew way in the final furlong.

Be My Native, who finished a respectable second to Perrault in the Arlington Million on Aug. 29 at Arlington Park in Chicago, was the major disappointment in the race.

LETTERS

To the Sports Editor:

Please allow me space in your esteemed paper to congratulate the organisers of the Amman Little Soccer League for the successful organisation of the first part of the League competitions which ended last Friday with the completion of the League championships.

This year's League has witnessed a high standard of soccer skills among our young rising soccer stars. The standard of coaching and also of refereeing has been quite high indeed.

The young players have behaved remarkably well both on and off the soccer pitch as each competition ends with the losing and winning teams shaking hands. That, indeed, has been good sportsmanship at its best, and the organisers, in particular the coaches, deserve overwhelming support and congratulations.

However, kindly allow me more space so I can list a few things which the League organisers should be mindful of in the remaining part of the League and also in next year's League programme.

1. Match officials should not be allowed to officiate as referees or linesmen in competitions where any of their own children are playing, or where their spouses and personal friends are either team mothers or active supporters of a team that is playing.
2. Team officials and parents should refrain from trying to influence the decisions of the referee and linesmen in favour of their child's team or their favourite team. This does not serve as a good example to the players because the players would sooner or later begin to question the match officials. Should that happen, then it would be by-bye to the good sportsmanship that has been established so far.
3. Parents should remember not to be carried away with excitement to the extent that their behaviour during competitions could lead to creating animosity rather than competitiveness among children. I say this because of an incident in which a parent was said to have told a group of children who were cheering their favourite team to shut up because they were out-cheering that parent. Incidents such as that one, though apparently small, could lead to quarrelling among spectators and eventually lead to the type of soccer hooliganism that has characterised modern soccer.
4. Improve the process of allocating players to teams so that there is fair distribution of good players among all teams. The present system of player-distribution seems to be very defective as some teams have a monopoly of good players. It is no wonder therefore that some teams never win a single match and always lose heavily. This can be most discouraging to the players concerned, apart from it being unfair.
5. Players, especially new ones, be carefully screened so that there is no lying about their age. At the moment there are several players in the 9 to 11 year-old group who are twelve years and above. This is much so among children who have come from other schools other than the American School. May be a note from a child's school stating the exact age could be one way of getting round such dishonesty which unfortunately seems to be connived with by those concerned and who may know the truth. Further, children who are found lying about their age should be disqualified from the League. It should be remembered that through sport we can help the children to grow up into honest and responsible citizens. If we overlook that as adults, how can we next time tell a child to be honest about a different situation? Surely there must be some consistency.

Yours sincerely,
Ahmad K. Khoury
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7	16	Scandinavian Airlines (SAS)	Sweden
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9	10	KLM—Royal Dutch Airlines	Netherlands
10	4	Singapore Airlines	Singapore

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4	2	Charles de Gaulle (Paris)	France
5	11	Kennedy (New York)	U.S.A.
6	6	Atlanta	U.S.A.
7	9	Heathrow (London)	U.K.
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OMY

Why \$65 billion look a small sum?

One of the grimmer ironies of the crisis over Mexico's inability to repay any of its \$80 billion debts is that the International Monetary Fund foresaw the danger more than a year ago but was prevented by its rules of confidentiality from giving any warnings to the banks.

During the next six months the fund and its member countries will be seeking to answer some wide-ranging questions about its future role in preventing debt-ridden countries from dragging the world's financial system any nearer to the brink of a major default.

Already the fund's staff has conducted a private "post mortem" about whether it could have taken earlier action.

However, the fund is fettered—somewhat unwillingly—by the secrecy which its members insist upon as the price for their frankness when it carries out its regular surveillance of their economies.

Now the IMF is considering how it might reconcile these obligations with the world's wider interests in financial stability.

In an internal paper it has set out three main possibilities:

The first would be to give out more background knowledge about the debt position of developing countries, without being too specific.

The second would be to increase the fund's influence when it is acting in parallel with commercial banks in extricating a country from its difficulties.

The third is for fund officials to attend meetings between banks and debtor countries even when it is not directly involved in lending.

Of these three rather broad ideas, the last is perhaps the most interesting and certainly the most contentious. This is because it raises the question of the fund's right—or duty—to act as a sort of financial policeman to the world,

bringing errant economies back to the path of financial righteousness.

It does this through the strict conditions ("conditionality" in fund jargon) which it imposes on members which seek its help. The object generally is to force them to live within their national means.

Although the fund's resources are small compared with the huge structure of commercial lending to developing countries the conditions attached to its own assistance can prevent the whole edifice collapsing by encouraging commercial banks to continue lending.

The fund provides not only a "seal of good housekeeping" but often the only effective international sanction against financial improvidence.

Conditionality invests the fund with much of its power and its moral authority, but it has also proved a source of weakness. Many of the poorer countries resent the harsh consequences—unemployment and reduced consumption—which the fund's first aid programmes usually require.

So, as happened in Mexico, they refuse to apply to the IMF until a major crisis is upon them. So long as the commercial banks were prepared to continue lending on terms which carried fewer political costs, such countries strongly resisted the idea that the fund should discuss their indebtedness with the banks.

The issue of when the fund's proper influence becomes interference was implicit in most of the discussion on and off stage at the recent IMF/World Bank conference in Toronto.

The debate was couched in familiar terms: About the need to increase members' quota subscriptions, which determine the size and potential influence of the fund, and the str-

ictness of its "conditionality."

However, these issues have acquired a new dimension as anxiety mounts that Mexico might not agree to the IMF's conditions required for a rescheduling of its \$80 billion debts; and there are continuing anxieties surrounding Argentina and other countries.

The possibility that an international banking collapse might be precipitated has lent much greater urgency to talks on the size of the fund. It has also underlined the fact that the fund is now faced with a very different task from that envisaged by its founders in 1944. They intended it to correct payments imbalances in a world of fixed exchange rates, not to bale out commercial banks which have engaged in imprudent lending.

The extent to which the fund should in future be involved with the industrial powers' central banks in restraining commercial banks from imprudent lending will be much debated between now and the meeting in March of the IMF's interim committee in Washington.

On the one hand there are those, including many central bankers, who believe that the fund must now take a more dominant position in leading to Third World countries.

As one European central banker put it: "With the wisdom of hindsight and given the enormity of the second oil shock, it does seem to me a colossal mistake that the commercial banks were allowed to leap into the breach to recycle the oil surpluses, for the fact is that these banks do not have any hold over a sovereign borrower."

According to this view the fund, "warts and all," is the only body with the authority and expertise to force debtor countries to change their economic policies where this seems necessary.

M. Jacques de Larosiere, managing director of the fund, emphasised at his final press conference in Toronto that a better early warning system for debt crises needed to be worked out.

All the same, many people, including Sir Geoffrey Howe, the U.K. Chancellor, would not like too much power over private sector bank lending to be concentrated in one office in Washington.

However all countries now concede that a "substantial" increase in the fund's resources must be agreed, and on an accelerated timetable, by next spring.

Significantly, the U.S. has dropped its earlier opposition and is now talking about a quota increase of 25 per cent or more in addition to its proposal for a special crisis fund to cope with emergencies.

In spite of their early suspicions that this might be a diversionary tactic, the European countries are now taking this idea seriously and agreement to give the fund extra financial muscle seems probable at its interim committee in Washington in the spring.

For the immediate future, however, there seems little danger that the IMF will itself be plunged into a liquidity crisis. Of the \$65 billion (SDR 61.06 billion) of quota subscriptions, about \$28 billion is held in the currency of the industrial countries. Although the fund does not say which of these currencies it considers "usable," it would be safe to assume that about \$22 billion would be available to help other countries.

In addition it can draw on the \$8.6 billion balance which remains of two loans agreed with Saudi Arabia and the Bank for International Settlements, the central bankers' bank in Basle.

Against these resources it had approved standby and extended

credit arrangements with member countries of \$15.7 billion by June 30, although only \$5 billion of this had been drawn. The IMF must also be able to meet any member country's request for a withdrawal of its part of the total \$24 billion reserves lodged with the fund.

It should therefore have no difficulty in providing Mexico with up to \$4.5 billion of loans, with perhaps a further \$1 billion to Argentina, if agreement on suitable conditions can be reached.

But any sustained increase in its lending and sales of currency could put it in a "tight liquidity position" after 1983, as one official put it.

Although there have been suggestions that the IMF might raise money by issuing bonds in the market, most member countries favour the traditional method of quota finance, supplemented if necessary by borrowings from governments.

There has been much less agreement about the need to create a new issue of Special Drawing Rights, the fund's own currency which would be used to increase members' reserves. The main argument for an increase is that the SDR 21 billion (\$22.6 billion) now in existence represented only about 4½ per cent of total reserves in 1981 compared with the 6 per cent which SDRs accounted for in 1972.

But in the present austere anti-inflationary climate, the U.S. and several other countries are opposed to an allocation which would effectively hand out unconditional liquidity to the poorer nations.

This view is reinforced by an IMF study last year of the indebtedness of six countries. This concluded that the large loans they received from international banks after 1973 may have made their problems worse.

So every route towards helping the developing world seems to end up at the same central proposition: That lending should only be made on the basis of a careful appraisal of their economies; and that loans should either be concentrated on projects which increase the productive potential of the country or linked with reforms to prevent it from consuming more than it can produce.

The first sort of lending is done broadly by the IMF's sister organisation, the World Bank, the second by the IMF itself.

It is already clear that in future commercial banks will need to make these distinctions much more accurately than in the past—and they will have to rely on formal and informal flows of information from the IMF and the World Bank to achieve this.

At the same time the fund will have to brace itself against volatile accusations that it is using the deficit caused by world recession as a lever to impose "right-wing monetarist" policies upon the poorer nations.

This caricature is unfair to the fund's record in agreeing programmes with countries as far apart politically as Romania and Haiti.

More fundamentally, IMF officials argue that painful adjustments would be forced on debtor countries in any case.

As one IMF official said: "Ultimately economic adjustment will be forced on these countries by the realities of the world. The fund's job is to advise how the adjustment can be made in a more rational manner, and to enable the country to make the adjustments with the minimum of pain."

—Financial Times news features

West Germans protest against economic policies

BONN (R) — Thousands of West German workers took to the streets Saturday in mass protests against the economic policies of the new centre-right government.

The West German Trade Union Federation (DGB) has organised demonstrations in major cities and has threatened further protests if the problems of unemployment are not solved.

Industrialists, concerned over the actions, have called for cooperation in fighting the country's financial problems. But the trade unions believe the government of

Chancellor Helmut Kohl intends to lay the burden of economy measures largely on their members.

There were angry scenes at a meeting in Mainz Friday when Labour Minister Norbert Blum defended his earlier proposal of a voluntary wage freeze.

Textile workers accused Mr. Blum of conducting "unsocial and unchristian" practice.

The labour minister replied that any wage freeze could be linked to a price freeze. Pay agreements could contain clauses providing

for new negotiations if inflation rose above a certain level, he said. But statements by trade unionists have indicated that these suggestions are unlikely to soften their opposition.

After his first meeting with Mr. Kohl earlier this month, DGB Leader Ernst Breit said a freeze was out of the question.

The trade union demonstrations have been widely supported by the opposition Social Democratic Party (SPD), which held power in Bonn until Mr. Kohl was elected chancellor on Oct. 1.

The SPD, unlike Social Democratic and Socialist parties in many other West European countries, does not have formal ties with the trade unions but it has always seen itself as a party of the working class.

China reassures U.S., Sweden on investments

PEKING (R) — China has concluded agreements with the U.S. and Sweden aimed at reassuring them that their investments in China's modernisation were safe, the New China News Agency (NCNA) reported Sunday.

It quoted a senior finance official as telling a Peking symposium of European business leaders similar accords to protect investment were being discussed with Switzerland, Japan, Canada, West Germany and other countries.

Mr. Jing Shuping, vice-president of the state-

owned China International Trust and Investment Corporation (CITIC), said he hoped these steps would help reassure foreign investors, although China still lacked experience in absorbing foreign investment, and its economic regulations needed improvement.

Mr. Jing assured the symposium that, once approved by the government, contracts and agreements signed by Chinese institutions were "legally effective."

Reagan says U.S. on road to recovery

WASHINGTON (R) — The United States is on the road to a lasting economic recovery, President Reagan said Saturday.

Speaking in a national radio broadcast 10 days before the Nov. 2 congressional elections, the president said he wanted to correct charges that an end to the U.S. economic recession was not in sight.

"We aren't out of the woods yet, but we're getting there. America is on the road to lasting recovery," he said.

Mr. Reagan, speaking from his weekend retreat at Camp David, said declines in inflation and interest rates were positive signs that his programme was working.

THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson

Peanuts

Mutt 'n' Jeff

Andy Capp

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, OCT. 25, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day and evening to consider making plans that will improve your surroundings. By employing new and imaginative concepts you can easily attain success in the days ahead.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Go out of your way to consult with influential persons who can help you advance in your line of endeavor.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Look to a modern person for the support you need at this time. Think and act constructively. Be more cooperative with others.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Good day to seek the information that is required in order to advance in your career. Express happiness.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Study modern ways of doing business and pave the way for greater advancement in the future. Use common sense.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Look over contracts and make sure you understand them thoroughly. Make your life with loved one more exciting.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Be more efficient at your work and gain the approval of higher-ups. Come to a better understanding with co-workers.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Discuss modern methods with associates and figure out better ways to increase production. Make plans for the days ahead.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Study home conditions and make plans to modernize so that your way of living is more streamlined. Don't neglect to pay your bills.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Don't neglect home affairs that require your personal attention. Handle business affairs intelligently.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Try to do those things that will bring more harmony to you and associates. Show others you have wisdom.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Go ahead with monetary plans you have made and get good results. Study your property and plan how to improve it.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Study new systems that can help you become more progressive in the future. A social activity could be most pleasurable now.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be blessed with many talents, so be sure to give a good education and much success is possible. Teach to stick to convictions if they are right. Don't neglect ethical training. A fine sports person in this chart.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword By Martha J. De Witt

ACROSS

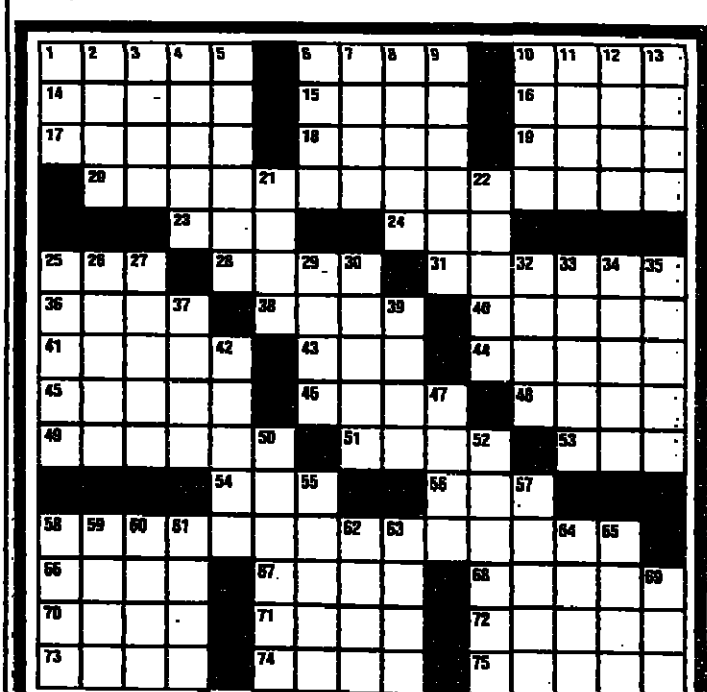
1 Witty ones
6 Criticism
10 AKA Mars
14 In profusion
15 Top-notch
16 Apple
17 One of the
18 Carry
19 Assuage
20 1949 Oscar winner
23 Verity
24 Bee fol-
25 "H.M. Pul-
26 One of the
31 Made ghost-
36 Kind of
38 Understood
40 Clivet
41 Start a
43 Owed
44 Sinuous
45 Occurrence
46 Beat it!
48 Kind of
49 Touch and
51 — out
53 — (makes do)
54 Charlotte
56 GI address
58 Honor card
68 Pampas
69 Ropes
70 Queue
71 Adam's son
72 David's
73 Head,
74 Salver
75 Cubic
28 One of the
29 Termin
30 Low card
32 Window
33 Hymn
34 Narrow
35 One of the
37 Pushes for
42 Wing: pref.
47 Crew
50 Least
52 Cricket and
55 Trimming
57 — a time
58 Bump
59 Pierre's
60 Unable to
61 Leg joint
62 Gout
63 Pale
64 May Whitty,
65 Play the
66 Lead
69 Auxiliary
verb

DOWN

1 Lowlife
2 Neighbor-
3 Stream
4 Ms. Parton
5 Said
6 Kismet
7 Stare
8 Ludicrous
9 More acute
10 King
11 Gallivant
12 Gaelic
13 Observed
21 Listen!
22 Cogs
25 — Park,
Colo.

Saturday's Puzzle Solved:

CLASH CHART SART
STILL ROMER UPON
STED ARNEM TITTO
HOLMESANDWATSON
AXEL LIE
PLAICER SHERIDAN
NOTIS SCARLY DIXIT
AMOS THILIS LITATY
DAN TWILL ERIAROE
ONEYDOME ERIAROLS
DOH OWIT
MARPLEANDPOURBOT
MADE AREEL NORA
AINDA SASSY SEEK



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Poland's underground calls for general strike in spring

WARSAW (R) — Underground Solidarity leaders in Poland have challenged the military government with a call for a new wave of protests culminating in a general strike next spring.

The appeal coincided with a message from interned Solidarity leader Lech Walesa that "any kind of protest is good", and that he had refused an offer of freedom in exchange for supporting new trade unions being set up under martial law.

In a series of communiques, five top underground organisers, who form a National Coordinating Committee (TKK), called for an eight-hour strike on Nov. 10, the second anniversary of the union's registration, and for demonstrations in December to mark a year of martial law.

Danuta Walesa told Western reporters at her Gdansk home that her husband Lech had been offered his freedom in exchange for supporting the new trade unions being established in place of Solidarity.

"Asked about his response, she said: 'The answer is that my husband is still interned.'"

Glomp to discuss Poland with Pope

WARSAW (R) — Polish primate Archbishop Jozef Glomp travels to the Vatican Monday for talks with Pope John Paul shadowed by a serious deterioration of church-state relations in Poland after the banning of the Solidarity trade union.

The primate, who is expected to stay about 10 days, has bitterly attacked the Communist military authorities for brushing aside church recommendations and scrapping the union.

The Pope, formerly archbishop of Krakow, took a deep personal interest in the development of the independent union movement in his homeland. He has said its dissolution "violates the basic rights of man and society."

Church sources said Archbishop Glomp would certainly outline the latest moves to arrange a Papal visit to Poland, which was postponed by the military rulers here in August until an unspecified date next year.

The primate was due to pay a long-arranged visit to Rome two weeks ago for the canonisation of a Polish priest, but the trip was put off because of his concern over possible trouble at home after the Oct. 9 dissolution of Solidarity.

Church sources said the primate had declined to meet Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Communist and military leader, since it became clear there was no hope of persuading the authorities against banning Solidarity, which had 9.5 million members.

He has conferred with Gen. Jaruzelski on the eve of previous trips to the Vatican, but church sources said they knew of no last-minute plans for a meeting this time.

After about two months of steadily cooling church-state relations here since the postponing of the Papal visit in August, Archbishop Glomp spelled out his new tougher stand in a sermon at a crowded central Warsaw church eight days ago.

Before that direct sermon he had usually taken a far more cautious line. The church's basic demands for restoration of the union, freedom for those detained under martial law and a dialogue towards national reconciliation had been expressed more forcibly by other, more outspoken, senior church figures.

Evren campaigns for new constitution

ANKARA (R) — Turkey's military head of state, Gen. Kenan Evren, launched an intensive campaign Sunday aimed at ensuring popular acceptance of a controversial new constitution, saying it was meant to prevent more military coups.

In a 46-minute broadcast on state radio and television, Gen. Evren attacked critics of the proposed constitution and said he would personally guarantee it.

The constitution is due to be put to a national referendum on Nov. 7. According to its provisions, Gen. Evren will become president for seven years with wide powers to override parliament and curb personal freedoms in times of emergency.

In his broadcast Sunday, the general repeatedly reminded Turks of the widespread political violence in the country under the previous constitution, when up to 25 people were dying daily before the military took over in Sept. 1980.

"Under these circumstances, the duty of the armed forces was to...take the necessary measures to make a fourth (military) intervention unnecessary. The most important of these measures is the constitution we are submitting to the nation," Gen. Evren said. The 1980 coup followed previous military interventions in government in 1960 and 1971.

Monday, Gen. Evren begins a 10-day countrywide tour to rally support for the constitution. Criticism of what he says is banned, although criticism of the document itself may continue until Nov. 4 under rules set by the generals.

The constitution has been strongly attacked by newspapers, politicians, academics, trade unionists and others since it was first drafted by a specially appointed constitutional committee, during the summer.

Tylenol lead leads nowhere

CHICAGO (R) — Hopes of finding a clue to the cyanide killer using poisoned capsules of Tylenol pain remedy were dashed when an unopened bottle containing them was returned to a store but showed no fingerprints.

FBI officials had hoped only the poisoner had touched the bottle, brought back to a Chicago supermarket when all Tylenol capsules were called in after seven people died taking poisoned ones last month.

But checks showed no traces of prints, indicating it had been handled by someone wearing gloves, the officials said.

Five cyanide-contaminated pills were discovered in the bottle, the seventh found to contain the poison in tests on thousands that poured in after the recall.

Police said earlier they had no new leads in the hunt for a married couple alleged to have written an extortion letter to Tylenol manufacturers Johnson and Johnson after the deaths. Police said there was no evidence linking them to the poisonings.

Police were trying to establish whether the latest contaminated bottle was purchased at the store where it was returned, and whether there was any record of the buyer.

The supermarket is on the same street as the drugstore where one of the victims, flight attendant Paula Prince, bought poisoned capsules on the night she died last month.

The British government, which loaned De Lorean \$80 million for his factory, said last Tuesday it was closing the factory, which had been hit by the U.S. sales slump.

De Lorean, whose property includes a 48-acre estate in Escondido, California, is sharing his cell with another prisoner, a prison spokeswoman said.

The cell has two bunks, a toilet and a washbasin and De Lorean is wearing prison overalls along with other detainees, he said.

She added the tall, grey-haired De Lorean was exercising regularly in the prison recreational yard.

Mr. Ball, who visited De Lorean in prison said: "he looks healthy and as agreeable as he could be under the circumstances."

6 Salvadorean leftists said to be kidnapped

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Leftist guerrillas have demanded the immediate release of six moderate leftist Salvadorean political activists who, they say, were kidnapped by government forces over the past few days.

The insurgents' Radio Venceremos described the leftists' detention by security forces as illegal and said the move was further proof of the repressive nature of the U.S.-backed Salvadorean government.

The activists belong to the moderate Democratic Revolutionary Front (FDR), an umbrella group of a dozen unarmed opposition organisations.

Virtually all FDR leaders live in exile and the six activists reported missing — Carlos Molina, Mauricio Domenech, Jorge Herrera, David Elias Guardon, Luis Antonio Menjivar, and Carlos Menjivar — were among the few of the front's ranking members remaining in El Salvador.

The FDR is not outlawed in El Salvador, although the front is linked to guerrillas in a "political, diplomatic commission," representing the Salvadorean left abroad and based in Mexico City.

FDR leaders said in a statement issued in Mexico City that the missing activists were being held at the treasury police headquarters prison in San Salvador.

They contrasted the lack of information about the missing front officials with Radio Venceremos' frequent interviews and news about the insurgents' top captive, Deputy Defence Minister Col. Francisco Adolfo Castillo.

He was captured after his helicopter was shot down in June. In San Salvador, a spokesman for the treasury police, considered by critics as the worst security force violator of human rights, denied that it was holding FDR officials.

"It is absolutely false that we have them in our power," the spokesman said.

The army did not report any battle action Sunday against a string of eight towns along the Honduran border overrun nearly two weeks ago at the onset of a guerrilla offensive.

But an army spokesman said 20 guerrillas were killed and three soldiers wounded Saturday in a clash on a Pan American highway branch road in eastern San Vicente province.

The spokesman added that guerrillas ambushed and killed a lieutenant and a National Guardsman on the coastal highway in Usulután province.

The security breach appeared to rank among the most serious in the history of the U.S. National Security Agency, it added.

It said the leak involved highly classified raw intelligence material from satellites and ground stations operated by the United States, including tape recordings and transcripts of intercepted Soviet communications.

The material identified some targets of American and British surveillance, it added.

The Times said the case also compromised a highly sensitive code-breaking operation by alerting the Soviet Union to which of its communications had been decoded.

A precise assessment of the damage to Western intelligence might never be achieved, the newspaper quoted intelligence officials as saying.

BUENOS AIRES (R) — The discovery of 400 bodies secretly buried in unmarked mass graves at a Buenos Aires cemetery has put new pressure on Argentina's military government, already battered by a wave of scandals.

Argentine human rights groups denounced the existence of the graves at a press conference Sunday and said they had asked a judge to investigate the identities of the corpses and to determine whether they had been legally buried.

The bodies are presumed to belong to some of the thousands of people who disappeared during the armed forces' "dirty war" against leftist guerrillas in the late 1970s, they said.

The discovery was reported by Argentine newspapers Sunday but only the Peronist newspaper La Voz and the English-language Buenos Aires Herald made the story their main front-page headline, all others discreetly tucking it away on an inside page.

Emilio Mignone, president of the Centre for Legal and Social Studies (CELS), one of the groups which called the press conference, said he feared the government might try to close the cemetery to prevent identification of the bodies.

According to the human rights groups, graveyard workers and local residents said about 400 bodies were buried between 1976 and 1979 in a clearly-defined area of the Grand Bourg municipal cemetery in the Buenos Aires suburb of San Miguel.

They were brought to the cemetery at night in vehicles belonging to government security forces and were buried in cardboard coffins, several of which were stacked in each grave, the eyewitnesses were reported as saying.

The mass graves came to the attention of human rights groups after the interior ministry notified relatives of a person missing since 1976 that his body was to be found in the Grand Bourg cemetery, situated near the army's main base in the capital.

The relatives eventually located the body at the bottom of one of the graves and recently decided to transfer it to another cemetery, the human rights groups said.

The family's decision followed the appearance of a sign in the area where the unidentified bodies are buried, announcing that they would shortly be dug up and reinterred in a common grave elsewhere, they added.

The revelation coincided with other press reports embarrassing to Argentina's military government.

These concerned the recent collapse of a construction company formed by several top-ranking army officers including President Reynaldo Bignone, and alleged complicity by the armed forces in helping controversial Bolivian military officers to take refuge in Argentina.

The army high command has issued a communique confirming the collapse of the construction company — Partagas Limitada — which it said was a cooperative formed by a number of senior officers to build themselves homes.

La Voz reported Saturday that President Bignone, along with former President Leopoldo Galtieri, Interior Minister Llamas Reston, police chief Juan Sáizim and several other well-known army officers had formed the company in 1980 to build a luxury block of flats in Buenos Aires' fashionable Belgrano district.

According to the Peronist daily, Partagas obtained \$2.2 million in loans from the state-owned Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires but went bankrupt with the building only half-finished.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Armenian goes on trial in Rotterdam

ROTTERDAM (R) — A public prosecutor has demanded a sentence of eight years imprisonment for an Armenian captured after an attack on the Turkish consul-general in Rotterdam. The man, Benjamin Evingulu, 21, was charged Sunday with the attempted murder of consul-general Kenaletin Demirel and attempted manslaughter of two Dutch policemen. Prosecutor H. de Dolder told the heavily-guarded court that four armed men attacked Mr. Demirel's car on July 21. Three of them escaped after an exchange of fire with policemen escorting the car, but Evingulu was caught after being wounded in the arm. An organisation calling itself the Red Armenian Army said in Beirut it was behind the attack on the consul-general. The court will give its verdict on Nov. 6.

British Conservatives maintain popularity

LONDON (R) — British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and her ruling Conservative Party have retained the popularity they won during the Falkland Islands conflict with Argentina, according to an opinion poll published here. The poll, conducted this week by the Observer newspaper and National Opinion Polls (NOP), said 45 per cent of those questioned supported the Conservatives, 32 per cent the opposition Labour Party and 21 per cent the minority Liberal-Social Democratic alliance.

500,000 Japanese begin U.N. disarmament week

OSAKA, Japan (R) — Japan's fifth annual United Nations disarmament week opened Sunday with 500,000 people attending rallies, organisers said. Ten rallies sponsored by the general council of trade unions appealed for arms reduction, world peace and the abolition of nuclear weapons.

Miracle Valley shootout kills 3

MIRACLE VALLEY, Arizona (R) — A dispute over a traffic violation led to a shoot-out Saturday between police and a faith healing sect in which three members were killed and nine people injured, police said. Some 300 policemen had surrounded the all-black sect's church in this desert community near the Mexican border, after an officer tried to serve a traffic warrant to one member but was turned back by about 100 others. Five police officers had broken arms and legs from hand-to-hand fighting, according to county sheriff Jimmy Judd.

Malaysian police confiscate thousands of banned books

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — Malaysian police have confiscated thousands of banned books, some of them best-sellers by international authors like Harold Robbins and Irving Wallace, in raids on bookshops in the past few days. A police spokesman said Sunday the books, also including humorous works, were considered prejudicial to the public interest under publication laws. He said the thousands of prescribed books had been officially gazetted, but some bookshop owners claimed police told them they could not have the list. One bookseller said police took away two art books meant as teaching aids for students.

Moi tells foreign newsmen to base reports on facts

NAIROBI (R) — President Daniel arap Moi has accused foreign correspondents based here of collecting their news in Nairobi bars and tarnishing Kenya's name with stories about discontent in the country. Speaking at a school fund-raising meeting, he advised members of Nairobi's foreign press corps "to go to people in the rural areas to gather the right news about Kenya," the official KNA news agency said.

EEC to coerce Danes into fisheries pact

LUXEMBOURG (R) — Denmark will come under intense pressure from its European Community partners Monday to stop blocking a common fisheries policy, diplomatic sources said.

Fisheries ministers from the 10 Common Market countries will open two days of talks knowing that time is running out before a Jan. 1 deadline for finalising an agreement.

Years of largely fruitless negotiations on a policy aimed at dividing the community's dwindling fisheries resources among national fleets have made diplomats wary of sounding optimistic about the outcome of such councils.

But the sources said this week's talks should clarify finally whether Denmark is willing to negotiate seriously for a settlement or will still pitch its demands so high as to make bargaining out of the question.

Denmark, whose fishing industry has strong influence over the Danish government, has exasperated its partners by leaving its final intentions unclear and by asking for fishing rights far in excess of those the Community commission recommended.

Henning Grove, fisheries minister in Denmark's new Conservative minority government, said at his first fisheries council early this month he was willing to negotiate on the basis of the commission's plans.

But diplomats said the Danes showed no sign yet of cutting demands for greatly increased access to the rich Shetlands fishing area off north Scotland, a macerel quota off west Scotland and

Ireland, and more North Sea cod and herring.

Jan. 1 is the expiry date for a 10-year British accession agreement limiting access by other Community fishermen to British waters.

If there is no common fisheries policy by then, all Community waters might legally be open to fishermen from anywhere in the Common Market. But Britain has said it would not permit such unrestricted fishing.

Monday, Gen. Evren begins a 10-day countrywide tour to rally support for the constitution. Criticism of what he says is banned, although criticism of the document itself may continue until Nov. 4 under rules set by the generals.

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The cell has two bunks, a toilet and a washbasin and De Lorean is wearing prison overalls along with other detainees, he said.

She added the tall, grey-haired De Lorean was exercising regularly in the prison recreational yard.

Mr. Ball, who visited De Lorean in prison said: "he looks healthy and as agreeable as he could be under the circumstances."

'Switzerland will join U.N. in future'

BERNE (R) — Swiss Foreign Minister Pierre Aubert says he is confident his country will eventually decide to join the United Nations, despite the people's apparent desire to stay out of world affairs. The government has proposed that it join and the Swiss electorate is due to vote on the subject in a referendum in the next few years. A date for the vote has not been set.

In a speech to the Swiss U.N. association, Mr. Aubert said there was a danger that the world's growing political and economic crises would cause the Swiss to "withdraw into their shell and only bother with private and local affairs."

Switzerland already belongs to most of the U.N.'s specialist affiliates and is host to the world body's European headquarters in Geneva.

Scotland Yard examines Seychelles exiles' plans

LONDON (R) — Britain's anti-terrorist squad is investigating an alleged plot to overthrow the left-wing government in the Seychelles, Scotland Yard police headquarters said Sunday.

A spokeswoman said detectives were studying a dossier on the alleged plot provided by the Sunday Times newspaper.

According to the Sunday Times, a group of Seychelles exiles met in a London hotel this week to plan the overthrow of President Albert Renee.

It said its correspondents were able to listen to conversations by the group because unknown agents had bugged the hotel room.

The plot was in two stages, it added. The first was to be a programme of destabilisation, using a mercenary vanguard to explode bombs and set fire to hotels and public buildings. Then, later this year, 300 mercenaries recruited in South Africa were to tackle President Renee's defence forces.

The newspaper said a leading member of the Seychelles resistance movement was behind the plot.

It said two men who died in a car bomb explosion in the Seychelles last Wednesday were part of the mercenary vanguard. The Seychelles police have said that the two men were South African mercenaries.

De Lorean to appear in court Monday in bid to get his \$5 million bail reduced

LOS ANGELES (R) — Car maker John De Lorean, facing drugs charges, will go to court on Monday to try to get his \$5 million bail reduced, his lawyer said.

The 57-year-old American businessman, arrested in Los Angeles last Tuesday, had hoped to be free this weekend instead, he remains in the grim Terminal Island prison, on the outskirts of Los Angeles.

His lawyer Joseph Ball, who has defended many celebrities, said he expected De Lorean would be out of prison early next week.

Legal aides denied any unexpected hitches had arisen in the efforts, led by De Lorean's wife, fashion model Christina Ferrare, to raise bail.

They said the problem was the vast amount of paper work needed

Sadat's brother investigated

CAIRO (R) — An investigation into the business activities of Ismat Sadat, brother of the late President Anwar Sadat, will take at least a month, an official at the prosecutor general's office said Sunday.

He denied a report published by the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram that Ismat Sadat, his four wives and children would be tried before a special court in mid-December.

Property of Mr. Sadat, 57, his wives and 15 children was impounded last Wednesday pending the outcome of the investigation.

The prosecutor general said then that Mr. Sadat was accused of "committing acts which harmed the country's economy and corrupted its political life, amassing a fortune by usurping state-owned property."

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